

The 30th Division was relieved by the 27th Division on October 11th-12th, but returned on October 16th and took over a part of the same line at the same place, being the right half of the sector temporarily held by the 27th. The next attack was launched on October 17th, 18th and 19th against the 221st Division, average; 243rd Division, average; 29th Division, very good, advancing nine thousand yards and capturing 6 officers and 412 men, and the towns of Molain, St. Martin Riviere, Ribeauville, Ecaillon, Mazinghein, and Ribeaucourt Ferme.

During much of the fighting from October 8th to 11th and from 17th to 19th difficulties of the terrain were very great, with the country greatly broken by small patches of woods and villages, with uneven terrain and occasional large towns admirably added to the machine gun defense of which the Germans took every advantage. The La Selle River with high banks beyond was obstinately defended. In spite of these difficulties the advance continued, often without artillery support, and was made possible only by the determination of the men and the skillful use of all arms combined with clever utilization of the diversified terrain. The 3rd German

Naval Division of the crack German divisions was hastily thrown in in an attempt to stop the advance.

The map, Plate II, shows the advances of the division in each offensive.

The division was then withdrawn to the Heilly Training Area, near Amiens, for replacements and a well-earned rest; Division Headquarters at Querrien. Two weeks later, when orders for an immediate return to the front were expected daily, the armistice with Germany was signed November 11th, 1918. The fighting being over, the II American Corps was released from the British E. F. with which it had been associated since its arrival in France and transferred to the American E. F. in the Le Mans area, where the first units of the 30th Division arrived and Division Headquarters opened at Ballon on November 21st.

During the above operations the advance was so rapid and the troops withdrawn so soon, there was no opportunity to gather up and salvage a great number of guns and supplies captured, which were left for the salvage troops of the Fourth British Army. Upon a partial check by the units of the division, it is known that at least 72 field artillery

PLATE II: SOMME OFFENSIVE SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1918

This Progress map on a scale of 1 to 40,000 shows the area captured by the 30th Division during the period, Sept. 23rd to Oct. 20th, 1918, colored in green.

The gap shown between the two colored portions is the area captured by the Australian Corps from September 30th to October 5th.

The Red and Black and Blue roads referred to in the reports, Chapters IX, X, XI and XII, are shown on this map in their respective colors.

A dotted boundary line is shown South of Premont and South of Bohain. After the advance had reached the La Selle River the Corps boundaries were changed so as to give the British on our Left the village of Premont for billets while the 30th Division occupied Bohain.

The Hindenburg System of trenches are shown only in a general way. For detailed information see Chapter X and St. Quentin Tunnel report.

The map also shows the locations of the various companies and units of the 105th Engineers during the entire occupancy of this sector.